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Ruling with a heavy hand: What's the point of punishment? Retribution is just one aspect, but is it one just aspect? A new series looks for answers. See Page 12.

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Federal violence task force hashes over 'dark side of crime'

Members of the Federal task force created by Attorney General William French Smith to make recommendations on combating violent crime heard testimony during their first round of hearings in April that many law enforcement officials already knew — that two out of three crimes involving the use or threat of violence never get reported to the police.

The task force, co-chaired by former Attorney General Griffin Bell and Gov. James Thompson of Illinois, is expected to make its recommendations by mid-June.

Harry Scarr, the former head of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, called those unreported incidents the "dark side of crime" as he testified before the first of seven task force hearings to be held around the country.

Scarr told committee members that the National Crime Survey, based on victim interviews, turned up approximately three million violent crimes a year. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, which are based on crimes reported to the police, indicate one million violent crimes are reported each year.

[In a related story, a recent report issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics says that while crime has remained relatively stable since 1974, 30 percent of the nation's households were touched by crime during 1980 and six percent of the nation's households were affected by violent crime. The bureau defines violent crime as rape, robbery or assault, and says its findings are based on a new "crime indicator" as part of its National Crime Survey.]

The former BJS chief said that the more violent the crime, the more likely that it would be reported to the police. He told the panel that several factors went into why crimes get reported by the individuals affected.

"For example, the degree of the seriousness of the crime, the past experience of the person victimized, the inconvenience of reporting the crime, all affect the likelihood that a crime will be reported," the Associated Press quoted Scarr as telling the Federal task force.

Scarr also conceded to committee member James Q. Wilson, a professor of

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Narc, narc! Who's there? Search me...

Privacy rights expanded

In a continuation of what has become an ongoing theme — respect for the sanctity of the home — The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that police need a search warrant to enter the home of one person to look for another person wanted in a crime, except when they are in "hot pursuit."

Writing in the case *Steagald v. U.S.*, Justice Thurgood Marshall acknowledged the "additional burden" placed on police as a result of the ruling. But Marshall said that burden is "minimal," while "the right protected, that of presumptively innocent people to be secure in their homes from unjustified, forcible intrusions by the government, is weighty."

The case involved a 1978 search by Drug Enforcement Administration agents for one man, Ricky Lyons, wanted on drug charges. An informant gave the agents a number where Lyons might be found. With an arrest warrant but no search warrant, police went into the Atlanta home of Gary Steagald, where they didn't find the man they were looking for, but did find 43 pounds of cocaine.

Lower courts refused to throw the conviction out because of the warrantless search. Appellate courts have been divided on the need for a search warrant.

Many experts believe the ruling would clearly prohibit raids of the type that police conducted in Alexandria, Virginia, during the 1975 hunt for Patty Hearst.

There, FBI agents, armed with riot guns, entered into a woman's apartment without a search warrant after the agents had received an anonymous tip that the woman's roommate resembled Hearst. The woman's attempt to sue the government for the break-in failed.

The court voted in favor of the need for a warrant, over the objections of Justices William H. Rehnquist and Byron R. White, who agreed that the decision would "undoubtedly" allow some fugitives to escape and will create uncertainties for police in the field.

Marshall, writing for the seven-man majority, noted the court's decision last year to prohibit police from entering a suspect's home without a search warrant, again except in "hot pursuit" cases. Police are also prohibited from rummaging through a suspect's home looking for evidence without a search warrant.

The justice maintained that the current ruling extends the previous decision to the next logical step. "A contrary conclusion... would create a significant potential for abuse. Armed solely with an arrest warrant for a single person, the police could search all the homes of that individual's friends and acquaintances."

For an analysis of the search and seizure case, see Supreme Court Briefs on Page 5.

Amid race tension in Orleans:

New chief in hot seat

The appointment of Henry M. Morris as superintendent of police in New Orleans by Mayor Ernest Morial comes at a time when public fears about crime have reached significant proportions and racial tensions between the black community and police force continue to vex.

Morris, 59, a 34-year veteran of the force, was described by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* as "an old-fashioned street cop who is highly popular with the street cops he will lead." He was acting superintendent for six months following James Parsons' resignation in December.

Parsons' resignation followed the highly controversial police raids that led to the deaths of three blacks in Algiers after the murder of a policeman there in November. The raids occurred after sweeps of several sections in the black community in which a number of blacks complained of harassment and beatings.

At least nine blacks have been shot by police officers since last fall; in seven of those incidents the shootings were fatal. While some claim that the incidents involve a pattern of excessive force by the department, Ronald Cannatella, president of the Police Association of New Orleans told the New York *Times*, "You can't take a few isolated incidents and say we've got a problem. You can't say this is how we are relating to the community as a whole."

But Orleans Parish District Attorney Harry Connick told the *Times*, "These incidents indicate to me that there should be some reassessment of police methods."

Separate investigations into the incidents have been begun by state and Federal grand juries. Shakeups in the police department have led to suspensions, resignations and at least one dismissal.

One incident involved a student in a high school band who was wounded during a Mardi Gras parade after an officer fired his weapon while scuffling with a band chaperone. The officer, who later admitted he had been drinking on the job, has been indicted by a state grand jury on a misdemeanor charge.

In another incident, involving a robbery suspect who was fatally wounded after being cornered by policemen, an officer admitted placing a weapon near the body of the victim.

The state grand jury investigations are expected to be concluded within a matter of weeks. The Federal grand jury investigating whether there were civil rights violations is expected to be working for several months.

Racial tension is nothing new to this city, which has seen its share of confrontations dating back to tussles over school desegregation in the 1960's and fights between police and the National Commit-

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Gunmakers fear Reagan attack may spur new handgun controls

With the assassination attempt against President Reagan still firmly etched in people's memories, American handgun manufacturers are fearing that the incident may spur what some see as a potential threat to the industry and the constitutional right to bear arms — Federal handgun legislation.

Legislation which would curtail or ban "Saturday Night Specials" is worrisome to some manufacturers because neither Federal officials, nor Congress, nor the manufacturers can agree on precisely what a "Saturday Night Special" is.

[In a related development, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) president William Quinn has announced the formation of a committee to suggest a resolution on screening handguns to be presented May 6 before the IACP's Executive Committee meeting in Nashville, Tennessee. Said Quinn, "We must find a compatible middle ground between the Second Amendment rights of gun owners and the public safety rights of citizens."]

Price cannot be used to determine a Saturday Night Special because cheap guns may be well-made weapons that

have been stolen. Barrel length can be sawed off, eliminating that as a criteria. Concealability and melting temperature also reportedly have major flaws as indices. Many large weapons are, some manufacturers say, Saturday Night Specials by any definition.

If bullet size is used as a measure, with a "Special" being defined as a weapon that shoots no larger than .32 caliber ammunition, records from the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms indicate that 1.7 million such pistols and revolvers were legally manufactured during the 1980 fiscal year, according to the New York *Times*.

Statistics concerning the number of handguns manufactured legally in this country are difficult to come by. Harry Bashkin, a semi-retired government economist and a volunteer for the organization Handgun Control, filed suit in 1977 under the Freedom of Information Act, according to *Rolling Stone* magazine, and found that 1.9 million were manufactured during that year. Current estimates vary from 2 million to 2.3 million.

Continued on Page 7

Texas confession bill aims to get suspects into oral habit

Texas defendants had better watch what they say if a bill passed recently by the state senate goes through the house as well — their words may be being taped without them ever knowing.

The bill is part of Gov. William P. Clements Jr.'s crime prevention package. Under the proposed law's provisions, arrested persons will not have to be told that their statements are being recorded, but they would have to be warned that any statement they make might be used in court.

According to the *Houston Chronicle*, it passed through the state senate over the objections of some legislators that police and prosecutors might lie about the conditions under which a "voluntary" oral confession was obtained.

"This is the most important bill for law enforcement in the state of Texas," state Senator Bob Glasgow countered. The senator noted that Texas is currently the only state that doesn't allow oral confessions to be used to help convict defendants in criminal trials.

LA police memorial plaint: 'All you need is cash'

With the city council's approval in hand, all that remains for the building of a memorial to commemorate Los Angeles police and firefighters killed in the line of duty is to raise the \$150,000 construction costs.

The work, to be built in the Civic Center plaza east of City Hall, will be the design of sculptor Kenneth Glenn, a professor emeritus of art at Cal State-Los Angeles. Glenn told the *Los Angeles Times* his design will be a 42-foot-high, three-pronged work, with the two curved outer prongs symbolizing the two departments and the middle prong representing the community.

An independent nonprofit organization working with city officials has labored for five years to come up with the design and the site. LA's police and fire unions have been active supporters of the structure since the beginning.

DC mayor plans arresting end to traffic decrim experiment

Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, D.C., has asked the City Council there to restore criminal status in four areas of traffic law previously decriminalized, including obedience to police orders, parading without a permit, pedestrian violations and failure to display permits.

According to Robert Andretta, chief hearing examiner for D.C.'s Department of Transportation, when the traffic laws began to be decriminalized two-and-a-half years ago, "the police had a lot of trouble with it. They felt they would not be able to enforce if they weren't ultimately able to arrest."

What decriminalization meant to the D.C. cops, Andretta explained, was that their power to arrest individuals as a result of certain violations was reduced to the power of adding offenses to a summons.

The *Washington Post* reported that the mayor's proposed legislation would "restore the clear power of the police to require motorists to obey their orders, including orders to stop for the discussion and investigation of possible violations and to show their driver permits and car registrations when asked."

The *Post* article said police authority had "lapsed" in those areas on April 13 and that the halt had "cast doubt on the

legality of police powers under some situations."

"I don't really foresee a problem," Andretta told *Law Enforcement News*. Chiding the *Post's* account, the hearing examiner said, "they want to see a problem and in my opinion they're creating a problem by... it almost sounds like they're urging people to defy police on these four infractions."

There have been reports that the council has split over returning all decriminalized areas back to criminal status. Failure to obey lawful orders and drivers permit requirements, according to one report, will be returned to criminal status, while parade permits and pedestrian violations will remain decriminalized.

The efforts at decriminalization date back to January 1979 when most, but not all, traffic violations had their criminal status removed. The move paralleled a similar change instituted in New York City a decade ago.

Andretta said that all that has changed as a result of these moves is "the jurisdiction when somebody wants to contest the case." Police will still be the agents in charge of administering summonses.

While stressing that it was his own personal opinion, Andretta also noted that "an uncooperative person without a parade permit, at some point, becomes disorderly, and can be arrested for it."

Security trainers group moves toward certification program

With its first year firmly under its belt, the Academy of Security Educators and Trainers (ASET) is moving to develop guidelines for a professional certification program.

The president of the group, Norman R. Bottom Jr., has appointed a committee to develop guidelines for the program, which is envisioned as a combination assessment center and workshop for private security personnel instructors.

Certification will be offered through continuing education, allowing trainers to participate in workshop enhancement programs.

Ft. Worth cops clean up after city council spoils the parity

Breaking a 10-year tradition of pay parity between police and firefighters, the Fort Worth City Council voted April 21 to increase the pay of several ranks of police officers, from trainee through lieutenant.

Under the plan approved by the council, trainees will get the largest increase, 11 percent, from \$1,120 per month to \$1,389. Training officers will go from \$1,618 to \$1,675, a 3.4 percent increase, while sergeants' pay will jump from \$1,800 to \$1,842 per month and lieutenants will get a \$47 a month increase.

Sgt. F.C. Hill, an information officer from the Fort Worth Police Department, said the funds to pay for the increase will come out of money accrued from vacancies the force hasn't filled.

"At the time this thing was passed, we were something like 81 officers short," Hill told *Law Enforcement News*. "The difficulty we were having in recruiting officers had to do with the low level of entry pay."

Not surprisingly, the firefighters are none too pleased with the decision to break parity. Fire department officials point out that they work 14 hours more per week than police and are taking on additional duties, such as area patrol, garbage bag selling and emergency medical services.

The *Dallas Times-Herald* quoted councilman Louis Zapata, a supporter of the firefighters' position, as saying "I want the best police department in the country, but I also want the best fire department. In my opinion a pay raise will not get more recruits. Disparity will accomplish nothing. Let's look before we get into a third world war in Fort Worth."

Council members opposed to breaking parity invoked a procedural rule, "council privilege," to forestall a decision April 14. The final vote of the council's approval the following Tuesday was 8-0-1.

Sgt. Hill contended that the issues concerning the fire and police departments are separate. "The fire department doesn't have any problems at all recruiting. They have long lines."

He attempted to place as much distance as possible between the departments, saying, "We're concerned about the police officers. If the firefighters can testify before the council why they should have more pay, why they should go ahead and do so."

Burglaries up, staffing down, Del. force gropes for answers

Faced with a reported increase in violent crimes and burglaries as well as a shortage of manpower, the New Castle County, Delaware, police are trying to turn the corner on crime with everything from a new radio system to the possibility of using police horses in county parks.

County Public Safety Director Nicholas M. Valiante told the *Wilmington News-Journal* that violent crimes have increased in the county by 25 percent from 1979 to 1980. Burglaries, Valiante said, jumped from 2,973 to 3,385 in 1980. An average of one in every 33 suburban homes was burglarized last year, according to police statistics.

"We've got six-tenths of a patrol officer per 1,000 people," Valiante told the *News-Journal*, "and we spread that one-half a cop all over the county." The county currently has approximately 196 officers responsible for covering 440 square

miles.

The new \$400,000 police radio system, the biggest element in a series of changes to be instituted in the department, replaces the old-fashioned low band radios cops have been using until now. Many complained the old sets are riddled with static and said they were unable to use them to communicate with hand-held walkie-talkies.

Valiante said the new sets will afford the department the luxury of using walking patrols or sending a man out on investigation from a patrol car, using walkie-talkies to guide him from patrol vehicles.

County officials are also exploring the possibility of contrasting paint schemes on police cars to make them more recognizable, the institution of foot patrols and a heavier reliance on statistical analysis.

According to Valiante, the "directed patrol" approach involves a constant review of crime statistics, sending officers to trouble spots with either high visibility patrol cars or on covert operations on rooftops, in bushes, or even wearing disguises.

The department's crime analysis unit is also planning to increase its use of data taken from routine crime reports. Currently patrol commanders use county "pin maps" that use daily summaries from the crime analysis unit to determine where to send officers.

Another new wrinkle in the county police department has been the recent institution of an around-the-clock detective division. Previously detectives had been on call overnight. Valiante says his department is the only one in the state to go 24-hours-a-day with its detectives.

The police director said he didn't think his department would be getting any new personnel in the near future, but if county demographics are any indication, a tight patrol situation is likely to get even tighter. Some experts feel the area could balloon by as many as 80,000 residents within the decade.

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**If yu kan rede
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bee a pleecemin**

Birmingham Acting Police Chief Jack Warren has angrily denied a United Press International story quoting him as saying he "doesn't care if some police recruits cannot spell or drive cars because 'you don't have to be an Einstein to be a policeman.'"

"I have not said anything (like that). That's erroneous — flat wrong," Warren told Law Enforcement News in a recent telephone interview.

The wire service quoted Warren as saying "I've been here 36 years and we've also had people who couldn't drive before, but they learned and we put them out on the street. You don't need to be a brain, an Einstein, to be a policeman."

Warren faulted the accuracy of the wire report and said "this is a problem that besets a lot of police department today."

The UPI report referred to stories in the Birmingham *Post-Herald* detailing recruitment problems, stating that there was one recruit who had misspelled 25 words on a routine spelling test. The paper said the misspelled words included Birmingham (Bihainham), Wednesday (wedding), burglarized (bilit), allegedly (orang), abandoned (orb) and unauthorized (ounraster).

"We've got a problem with just simple discipline and supervision," Warren told Law Enforcement News.

"We have to just institute a little stronger measures up here in the areas of supervision for some of our superior officers who are prone to be talking a little too much, out of the chain of command. We intend to correct this."

Allen Irvin, an instructor at the Birmingham police academy, has confirmed that he was the principal source for the *Post-Herald* story and he has defended the report's accuracy.

Irvin was later reassigned to a street patrol after the initial newspaper story appeared, but Warren denied that the reassignment was a punishment for Irvin's role in the recruit story.

The *Post-Herald* report also said a woman recruit, who has since been certified to join the police force, failed her driving tests and overreacted in simulated shooting incidents. The paper said the recruit fired her weapon in every simulated shooting incident during the 14-week training course.

Warren denied that illiteracy is a problem with recruits or any other member of the police force. "I don't use cuss words, but I'd like to say a cuss word, — no," Warren said. "You know how newspapers are. Boy, you try to to explain something to them and they just blow it up all out of context."

Well, pardon me...

Felons-as-cops bill vetoed

Under intense pressure from local and nationwide law enforcement groups as well as the general public, Georgia Gov. George Busbee decided April 22 to veto a bill that would have allowed pardoned felons to become peace officers in that state.

"If I were to sign House Bill 272 I am convinced that the public's confidence in their law enforcement personnel and sense of security would be seriously undermined," Busbee said in vetoing the legislation, according to the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Originally proposed by House Speaker Tom Murphy, the bill sailed through both houses of the state legislature with only one dissenting vote.

But in vetoing the proposal, the governor contended that its relatively uncontested passage through the legislature was more of a sign of a procedural failure in the state's house and senate.

The governor said the pardoned felons bill "represents no better example or more dramatically illustrates the failure of the legislature process to function as it is intended and in a manner in which it must operate if the people's interest is to be adequately adhered to by the General Assembly of Georgia."

Although the governor took pains to praise Murphy's motives in sponsoring the legislation, the speaker said he was "disappointed" by Busbee's veto. Murphy had contended that the bill would have aided young people who had made a mistake early in life, giving them a chance to prove they could still become effective law enforcement officials.

Busbee noted the flood of mail and public outcry he has received since the legislation reached his desk. "I can state that judging by my mail, it is the most disfavored bill or resolution which I have had under consideration."

Money-hungry LA threatens cop union with pension rollbacks

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, flush with the aura of a landslide election victory and facing an anticipated \$80-million deficit in his city's budget, recently proposed curtailment of a number of city resources and, challenging police and fire unions, threatened to ask voters to diminish the unions' pension plans.

The Los Angeles *Times* disclosed details of a mayoral budget document citing "unexpected increases" in the pension plans' cost that have accounted for \$50 million more in the current budget than was previously expected.

Voter approval last November of a proposition that limited newly-hired police officers and firefighters' pension increases to three percent a year have not eased the budget shortfall, the mayor reportedly said at a news conference. Most uniformed personnel are covered by a 10-year-old pension plan that gives them annual cost of living increases.

The budget document says the city's contributions to those pensions is 76 cents for every salary dollar. That compares to 20 cents for newly-hired uniformed personnel and 14 cents for other city workers.

"Voters must be asked to decide whether the future benefits of the fire and police pension system shall be reduced," the *Times* quoted Bradley as saying.

Under Bradley's pension proposal, an officer with 15 years of service would continue to receive the current benefits for those 15 years, but benefits would be limited for the remaining five years an officer must serve until he or she reaches retirement age.

Uniformed officer unions, both of whom backed losing mayoral candidate Sam Yorty in the recent election, are opposed to Bradley's proposal.

"It's absolute bad faith," Sam Flores of the Police Protective League told the *Times*. "We work under a contract that stated, 'if you work for us, put in 20 years of service and you retire honorably, this is what you are going to get at the end of your tour... They are trying to make us scapegoats and whipping boys.'"

The mayor also has raised the possibility of asking voters to approve a special tax to finance the police and firefighter pensions. It remains unclear how and when either plan will reach the voters.

In detailing other proposed cuts in city services, the mayor left untouched the police department's allocation. That allotment will keep department strength at 7,146 and will include the hiring of enough civilians to permit transferring 90 uniformed officers from communications duty back to street work.

Other alternatives to cutting services are currently being sought, as city lobbyists in the state capital negotiate for additional money for Los Angeles and other California cities.

In addition, Bradley and Police Chief Daryl Gates are backing a special tax in June to increase the size of the police force to 8,500.

But it is widely rumored that the mayor is considering a run for the governor's seat next year and some speculate that his "get tough" stance with the unions and the budget is a message to voters throughout the state in conservative times.

Massachusetts governor, probation officials, square off over trends in juvenile violence

Two reports issued through Massachusetts' state probation office appear to contradict Gov. Edward J. King's assertion that "violent and serious juvenile crime" is on the rise in that state.

According to Associated Press reports, the two probation office studies, issued in November 1980 and January 1981, showed drops in arrests in 1979 and 1980. The reports went on to note that 13.7 percent of juvenile arrests involved crimes against persons. Similar figures for arrestees over age 25 showed that 16 percent involved crimes against people.

"The data... indicate that juveniles are, in fact, no more violent than adults, and may actually be less violent, particularly when compared to older adults," the report said.

In establishing his task force on juvenile crime, King wrote that "...the rise of violent and serious juvenile crime endangers the peace...in particular, burglaries, robberies, rapes, attacks upon the elderly and serious physical assaults."

The task force, consisting of judges and law enforcement officials from

around the state, is expected to call for tougher treatment of juvenile offenders when it issues its report.

The state probation office reported that juvenile delinquency arraignments hit a peak of 25,000 in 1978 but dropped to 22,552 in 1979 and 22,162 in 1980.

Almost half of the juvenile cases involved property crimes, 22 percent involved disorderly conduct, including drinking, 10 percent involved major motor vehicle offenses and 6 percent involved drug use, the reports said.

Marjorie Brown-Roy, a probation office researcher, wrote in the office report, "Contrary to the popular belief that juvenile offenses are typically violent, this data indicates that juveniles are most often charged with property crimes rather than violent crimes against persons."

The Boston *Globe* obtained yet more portions of the probation office report in which it was claimed that a small number of the juvenile offenders are responsible for the large portion of crimes committed against people.

"Though a small minority of the population of juvenile offenders, it is perhaps

this population which poses the greatest threat to the safety of the public," the *Globe* quotes the report as concluding.

The January 1981 report included a random sample of 226 youths charged with crimes against people during a four-week period, finding that almost half were 16 years of age and 44 percent were charged with some type of assault.

A random three-year sampling of drug offenses found that 82 percent involved marijuana, none involved heroin, less than five percent involved LSD or hashish and 1.2 percent involved cocaine.

Research indicated that youths were more heavily involved with property crimes than older offenders were. A sampling of those involved with juvenile property arrests showed 40 percent charged with breaking and entering, 27 percent involved with larcenies of less than \$100 and 11 percent involved larcenies over \$100. Boys seemed more likely to steal items that could be sold to fences while girls stole items more frequently that were involved in personal use — clothing, jewelry and cosmetics.

People & Places

Hartford civic groups sing 'Hail to the Chief' Wisconsin police exec is out, not down

Since George W. Sicaras became police chief in Hartford, Connecticut, he has established walking patrols in the central business district, restored foot patrols in high crime areas; increased vice and narcotics division staffing, and established a crime analysis unit providing officials with information on crime trends patterns and suspects.

The changes have not gone unnoticed by city fathers or Sicaras' constituents. In January, the Greater Hartford Jaycees presented the chief with their "Outstanding Public Servant of the Year" award. And in March, the Capitol City Kiwanis Club named Sicaras "Citizen of the Year," the first time that organi-

zation had bestowed the distinction on a police chief.

In receiving the award at dinner March 31, the chief acknowledged more than 50 police personnel who were present, stating, "I accept this not for George Sicaras, but for the men and women of the Hartford Police Department, who daily put their lives on the line and their maximum effort and commitment to return Hartford to a safe and tranquil place for people to live, visit, work and socialize."

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Carl H. Jungbluth, of Hales Corners, Wisconsin, is no longer that town's chief of police. The trouble is, at least from Jungbluth's point of view, he doesn't have any job now with the department. It seems the Police Commission could accept Jungbluth's request to move out, but not his request to move down.

According to the Milwaukee Journal, Jungbluth, a 25-year veteran of the department and chief for the past five years, was upset about the results of a recent referendum giving increased power to the Hales Corners Police Commission.

The ex-chief had requested a lower position on the staff but Police and Fire Commission president George McKenzie

has said no such positions are currently available.

Replacing Jungbluth temporarily as administrative head of the department until a permanent chief can be found is James C. Bacon Jr., a village commissioner.

Muthig ships out to C

When Major George J. Dana retired as commander of the New York State Police Troop C at Sidney after 28 years on the force, Superintendent William G. Connelie tabbed Blake Muthig as his replacement.

Muthig, now a major, had been captain at Troop F in Middletown since 1976 and was serving as acting commander of Troop C for the past two months. The new commander is a 30-year veteran of the state police.

Leadership in a crisis

Dr. James L. Greenstone is the new chairman of the American Board of Examiners in Crisis Intervention. Greenstone, one of the founders of the American Board of Examiners, is the author of a number of works in the field, the most recent of which is "Hotline," a compilation of crisis service centers throughout the country.

One of the principal architects of the American Academy of Crisis Interveners and the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, Greenstone works in Dallas, Texas.

Rye toasts new chief

Rye, New York's new police commissioner is Anthony J. Schembri, a former deputy commissioner of the Vermont Department of Corrections. Schembri, who has also been deputy inspector general of the New York City Department of Correction, was selected from over 200 nationwide applicants for the \$35,000-per-year post.

He succeeds James D. Flick who had served as acting police commissioner since January 1, following the retirement of Chief William E. Hagle. Schembri's appointment follows the restructuring of the police department by Rye's mayor and city council.

Arizona profs elect

The head of the newly restructured Arizona Administration of Justice Educators Administration is Dr. Francis Koopman of Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff.

Koopman's election took place as administrators representing justice administration programs throughout Arizona's colleges and universities met for three days in early April in Tucson. The meeting also included a discussion of a new core curriculum developed by a task force sponsored by the Arizona State Board of Community Colleges.

Also elected at the meeting were Duke Schafer of Glendale Community College as vice-president and Michael Tatum of Eastern Arizona College as secretary-treasurer.

Read a good book lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement News will publish reader contributed reviews of newly published books relating to criminal justice. Manuscripts should be typewritten and range in length from two to five pages. Send submissions to the editor.

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As the Supreme Court concluded its final oral argument session for the 1980 term on April 29, it did so under a cloud of controversy centering on the workload and productivity of the nation's highest tribunal.

While the Supreme Court's achievements have never been measured by the number of cases granted review and oral argument time, the chief Justices' constant litany of complaints about the Court being overburdened has had the effect of turning the Court's caseload into a major issue that has eclipsed the accomplishments of the 1980 term.

The issue has taken on such significance that Court-watchers have resorted to announcing statistics on the cases heard in oral argument in a fashion more appropriately left for professional ball scores. In announcing that the number of cases argued before the Supreme Court has dropped for the fifth straight year, the Wall Street Journal's Capital Bureau reported that the oral argument caseload dropped to "153 cases in the current term from 179 in 1976-77."

But perhaps a yet more important consequence is the fact that the preoccupation with the shrinking caseload has created an atmosphere in which Justices have criticized the Supreme Court's action in the formal opinions. The most recent incident of fault-finding was contained in the petroleum revenue case of *Watt v. Alaska*, No. 79-180, where in a 6-to-3 vote the Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which gave the State of Alaska 90 percent of a sum running to the tens of millions of dollars despite the Federal Government's claim to 75 percent of the revenue. Noting that the judges of the Court of Appeals had adequately dealt

with the issue, Justice Stevens lashed out: "As long as the Court creates unnecessary work for itself... its expressions of concern about the overburdened Federal judiciary will ring with a hollow echo."

Aware of the shrinking caseload, Justice Stevens expressed his fear that "whenever we grant certiorari in a case not deserving plenary review, we increase the likelihood that certiorari will be denied in other, more deserving cases."

While Justice Stevens' comments have received a considerable amount of attention, overshadowing the action taken by the Court, a significant decision, authored by Justice Marshall was announced on April 21, 1981. The opinion, which has constitutional implications in the area of Fourth Amendment protections, is analyzed below.

Search and Arrest Warrants

By a vote of 7-to-2, the Supreme Court established that the Fourth Amendment requires that in the absence of "exigent circumstances or consent," a police officer armed solely with an arrest warrant must first obtain a search warrant before conducting a search of a private home of a third party not named in the arrest warrant.

The decision is one of landmark proportions in that there is for the first time a nationwide proscription against the police conducting searches of the homes of friends and associates of wanted persons based only on a warrant for a particular individual. Prior to this decision, the U.S. Courts of Appeals had been divided on the issue with only four circuits holding that an arrest warrant was insufficient to conduct a search of the home of a party not named in the warrant. Three other Courts of Appeals had ruled that the arrest warrant was sufficient to support a legal search, with the remaining courts undecided on the issue.

Events leading up to the decision in the present case originated in Detroit a little more than three years ago. Early in

January 1978 a confidential informant contacted a DEA agent based in Detroit with information suggesting that he knew the whereabouts of a Ricky Lyons, a Federal fugitive wanted on drug charges. On January 14, 1978, the informant again called the agent and supplied him with a telephone number for a place in the Atlanta, Georgia, area where the fugitive would be for the next 24 hours.

For two days the DEA agent sat on the informant's tip. On January 16, the agent called fellow DEA agent Kelly Goodowens in Atlanta and passed along the information. Proceeding on the assumption that the informant was correct, Goodowens contacted the telephone company in the Atlanta area and obtained an address that corresponded with the telephone number. Checking proper sources, DEA officials also learned that there was an outstanding six-month-old arrest warrant for the fugitive Lyons.

Again two days went by before the Atlanta DEA agent acted on the outstanding arrest warrant. On January 18, Goodowens and 11 other DEA officers went to the address supplied by the telephone company. Observing two men standing in front of the house, the agents drew their weapons and approached the two men. Agents frisked them and after being supplied with personal identifications they determined that neither was Lyons, the man named in the arrest warrant.

Several of the agents then approached

the house. The wife of one of the men who had just been frisked answered the door and said there was on one else in the house. The agents told her to place her hands up against the wall, and while one agent searched the house for Lyons, others guarded the woman.

The lone agent proceeded through the house and determined that Lyons was not present. However, during the search for Lyons the agent spotted what he thought was cocaine. The agent informed Goodowens, who instructed another agent to obtain a search warrant. While waiting for the search warrant to arrive a second search was conducted which uncovered other incriminating evidence. When the search warrant arrived a third thorough search was made of the house. In a closet one of the agents found a suitcase containing 43 pounds of cocaine. One of the two men who had been frisked earlier was then arrested and subsequently indicted on Federal drug charges.

A motion to suppress all evidence obtained during the three searches was entered, contending that the seizures had been illegal since the agents failed to secure a search warrant before entering the house. At the suppression hearing Agent Goodowens testified that he had not obtained a search warrant prior to entering the house since he was of the belief that the arrest warrant was sufficient for that purpose. The District Court

Continued on Page 13

Ex-BJS head testifies in DC:

US is tops in violence

Continued from Page 1

government at Harvard University, that even victim interviews may understate the levels of certain violent crimes such as wife-beating and child abuse.

Calling America "the most violent of the industrialized democracies," Scarr noted figures that showed the U.S. murder rate during 1976 — 8.8 per 100,000 persons — to be seven times greater than that of Great Britain and five times that of Japan.

The U.S. robbery rate, according to Scarr, was 17 times higher than Japan's and eight times larger than Great Britain's. He said the incidence of rape in this country was 10 times higher than in Japan and almost 12 times higher than in Great Britain.

In other testimony, meanwhile, FBI Director William Webster told the panel that manpower restrictions have cost the agency 800 special agents over the last five years and have limited the bureau's ability to pursue felons in interstate flight and to combat bank robberies.

The director noted that there has been a 13 percent decrease in the number of bank robberies solved from 1977 to 1980.

One out of two bank robberies went unsolved last year, Webster said.

Webster added that there were 179,044 wanted persons listed in the FBI computers as of January 1, an increase of 17,000 over January 1, 1980. The FBI had pending investigations on 1,618 persons, less than one percent of the total on its 1981 list.

"We could be of far greater assistance to local authorities with additional agents to address this problem," Webster said, adding that the bureau is also considering expanding its efforts to stem the flow of narcotics due to the incidence of violence that drug trafficking and use appear to generate.

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In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and Great Britain. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on Law Enforcement News, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought provoking and controversial.

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Detroit anticrime effort rolls in high gear

By EDWARD DIAMOND

With the Reagan Administration seeking to end Federal involvement in activities better suited to local control, officials are keeping a close eye on ways to transfer authority — and funding — away from Washington. One example of such a program begun with Federal funding and now being successfully run locally is the Detroit Police Department's Neighborhood Watch Program.

Begun just over three years ago, the program is the brainchild of Inspector James L. Humphrey, the commanding officer of the department's crime prevention section. Along with the then-newly appointed Police Chief William L. Hart, Humphrey sought and received a \$350,000 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant for a program that includes neighborhood watches, elderly and youth programs and business-related crime prevention.

Statistics compiled on the areas involved in the crime prevention program since its inception tell an amazing story: a 61 percent decrease in burglaries and an overall 58 percent decrease in reported crimes.

Detroit Police Lieut. Norbert Kozlowski, who has been involved in the program for 3 years, is more blunt, but the message is the same: "It's probably one of the most positive things we've done in law enforcement since we got the radio 60 years ago."

The Detroit plan, considered by some to be the model for urban area crime prevention programs throughout the country, places strong emphasis on police-community relations. Each of 12 precincts has a full-time crime prevention officer plus 30 officers assigned to the beat through the central office.

In addition, Detroit's 50 "mini-stations," located to make police more accessible to the community, are staffed with personnel trained in crime prevention.

Hart and Humphrey's study of their program notes that it was begun because the "traditional method" of reducing crime in the United States, relying on preventive patrol, "has not worked."

Humphrey said he had originally proposed the crime prevention plan to Chief Hart's predecessor, Philip Tannian, only to have it rejected. He said of the former chief, "He was holding on to the traditional notion of law enforcement being

Research group issues citizens guide to local police

"Know Your Police, A Guide for Citizens," is a 24-page booklet recently issued by the Urban Policy Research Institute in Hackensack, New Jersey.

The guide, written by Mae Churchill, is an attempt to help citizens increase the accountability of local police. Churchill concedes that "it would be hard to find a significant number of police departments in this country about which generalizations can be safely made." Hence, the book is structured into a series of questions individuals can ask about the police, with listings of reference sources at the close of each chapter.

The book is divided into chapters that revolve around the different roles of police officers in the community. Included are chapters on police as public safety protectors, instruments of justice, intelligence agents, public servants and professionals.



Detroit Police Chief William Hart (l.) and his predecessor, Philip Tannian

reactive. His perception of crime prevention was having people go and lock themselves up in their homes."

"We were not impacting crime effectively with just patrol," Lieut. Kozlowski added, noting figures that show a 73 percent increase in breaking and entering and a 105 percent increase in robbery from 1967 to 1974 at the same time police manpower levels had increased by over 100,000 in the U.S.

"We just went back to the basics of what law enforcement started in American society, and that's that each citizen has a responsibility to his own self toward reducing crime, plus protecting his neighbor," Kozlowski said.

The program originally began with one lieutenant and a sergeant. Previous efforts had consisted mainly of several in-

dividual officers who had gone out and lectured to small groups on securing their homes. It was, by all measures, a small-scale operation. The initial program began with 155 square blocks on the far northwest side of the city, made up of about 14,000 residents living in middle-class housing. Today the city's coverage extends to over 2,500 blocks.

The program also now boasts a musical singing team, "The Blue Pigs," which performs before students and youth groups and engages them in lighthearted

talks about crime that have a serious message. The group's name and approach seem to go a long way toward establishing rapport between the cops and the kids.

When the LEAA funding ran out, after the first year, Kozlowski noted, many Michigan cities involved in similar programs didn't pick up the slack as mandated by the grant. "We have not done that. We have made the commitment and expanded our responsibilities," he said.

And while Detroit, like many major U.S. cities, has been forced to lay off police officers recently — the Motor City's loss has totaled 1,000 in the past 16 months — the commitment to the crime prevention program appears to have survived.

"There's a renewed relationship developing between our crime prevention officers, and our officers in general, and the communities where we are working with community groups," Kozlowski said. "It's in our history; Detroit's had a long history of community groups," he noted, adding that there are approximately 100 organized community groups currently registered in the city.

The Rev. Terry Cronwell is president of the Crary St. Mary's Community Council, one of the first groups to be associated with the crime prevention program when it began.

"There's been a very positive impact, a much higher sense of security."

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Reagan attack stirs specter of gun controls

Continued from Page 1
lion to 2.3 million.

Figures obtained by Bashkin show Smith & Wesson as the largest manufacturer, with a 36.1 percent share of the market in 1977.

Sturm, Ruger was next with 18.5 percent; Colt had 15.9 percent and RG Industries 4.3 percent of the market. RG Industries made the .22 caliber weapon that allegedly was used in the recent Presidential assassination attempt.

Although many consider that weapon to be a "Saturday Night Special," C. Edward Rowe, president of the Massachusetts-based gun company of Harrington and Richardson, told the *Times* recently, "The problem is definition and I can't define them."

So while many of the larger manufacturers see the specials as giving the entire industry a black eye, the idea of limiting gun manufacture is, by nature, anathema to some, while others fear that legislation will curb their ability to manufacture since there are problems in defining the Saturday Night Special.

A bill introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.) would use ATF's factoring criteria, which currently limits importation of guns not "readily adaptable to sporting purposes," for domestic production as well. A similar bill was approved by the Senate in 1972 but failed in the House.

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LA's Number-One County

An interview with Sheriff Peter Pitchess of Los Angeles County

LEN: The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is billed as the largest in the world. Could you fill us in on the scope of your operation?

PITCHESS: We have a total personnel force of roughly 7,800, and about 1,800 reserves. These are full-time reserves, who are trained, qualified and approved under California law.

LEN: Are they armed?

PITCHESS: They are, except for about 500 Explorers who are not armed. The rest are all armed; that is, they have the authority to carry firearms on-duty. And they are trained, in a six-month training program of 580 hours. They are trained equal to our regular force.

We include within our scope of duties policing all of the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, which consists of approximately 3,180 square miles. The total county is 4,083 square miles. In that unincorporated area, plus 33 cities that we contract with — there are 83 cities in the county — we provide the entire police force, general law enforcement. We police a total of 1,900,000 citizens.

That is in addition to other centralized services we perform — we maintain a records group, a transportation group. We are the second largest transportation force in the state of California after the Rapid Transit District. We move prisoners from institutions to courts, and so forth, and that's in excess of 2,000 people a day moving in and out of our institutions. We maintain a county jail with a population that varies from about 8,500 to 10,000. We provide aerial reconnaissance, and we operate 17 aircraft — two fixed-wing and 15 helicopters.

LEN: How are the roles and the relationships between your agency and, say, the Los Angeles Police Department defined?

PITCHESS: Well, LA is just one city among 83 cities in the county, and it's the largest, but there are others as well. Long Beach, for example — 400,000 population. There's Pasadena, Santa Monica, Burbank, Glendale, etc. — all separate cities, and we have the same relationship with them as we have with the LAPD.

Our jurisdiction is very clear-cut. All these other cities are limited to their corporate limits insofar as their jurisdiction is concerned. We have jurisdiction in all the cities, as well as the towns and the unincorporated areas, and upon our volition or at their request, we can go into their cities anytime we want.

We work together. For instance, out of the 53 agencies [in the county], we conducted homicide investigations for 37 of them last year. Most departments, other than the large departments, don't have trained homicide details. We conduct specialized investigations in narcotics and vice for many of the other cities. We also provide bailiffs for the Superior Courts, and serve the pro-

cess that emanates from all of those courts, about 250 courts.

Our total budget today comes to a little in excess of \$300 million.

The media wake up to violent crime

LEN: According to recent news reports, there has apparently been a steep rise in violent crime in the LA area over the course of the past year. . .

PITCHESS: Let me explain that. The media have suddenly discovered the increase in violent crime over the past year. Only the media have discovered that; they've been asleep all this time. They've been so impressed with their other activities that they haven't noticed that violent crime has been rising in Los Angeles County, as well as Los Angeles city and the rest of the nation, for the past 10 years, especially for the past 5 years. Our violent crime hasn't increased that much more within the past year than it increased over the past five years, proportionately. We have had a tremendous increase in violent crime, yes we have, but I'd like to make this point clear: it is not as though violent crime just started a year ago when the media noticed it; it's been going on for a long time. A reporter was murdered here some time ago, and that suddenly awakened the media to the fact that there was violent crime.

'Over my 40 years in law enforcement, I have never been able to prove to myself that unemployment is a significant factor in the rise in crime.'

LEN: Given the fact that violent crime has been on the rise for some time, then, and that presumably your department has been gearing up to meet this rise in criminal violence, does the media's sudden interest in this problem present you with a need for approaching the matter differently? Do you have to respond to the problem in "crisis" fashion simply because the media have picked up on the matter?

PITCHESS: We do not let the media dictate what we do or what we don't do. We have had a problem [with violent crime] and we've been facing it over five years, and we are not engaging in any kind of hysteria or panic in our attempts to deal with it. We are doing what we've been doing over the past few years. We are, first of all, prioritizing our activities. Because of the sharp reductions in budgets caused by Proposition 13, with the subsequent reduction in force, or our failure to keep pace with the growing needs of the department, we prioritized our activities and have been concentrating more on serious or violent types of crime. That we have been doing over five years, not because the media called it to our attention all of a sudden.

We are redeploying personnel. We have over 3,000 men — not only men, I should say — we have over 3,000 personnel assigned to patrol functions. We have, if any one thing, tried to increase our patrol function in the community as a deterrent, and we have a special task force that works juvenile crime, especially juvenile homicide. There's a big difference between juvenile homicide and just the normal homicide. It is difficult to get witnesses in juvenile cases and gang cases, so we created a new task force in that area.

Other than some of those rather sophisticated refinements, we haven't made a great deal of change. We are seeking more public support; that's what we're getting as a result of the media efforts in this field. We are involved in a very concentrated recruitment program, since the supervisors who provide our budget for us, the county Board of Supervisors, have suddenly also discovered that we have a problem, although we've been telling them that for a very long time. They are now providing us with additional funds so that we can recruit more personnel. We are tremendously understaffed, as is the Los Angeles Police Department. We are 325 personnel short of authorized strength right now.

LEN: Are you finding recruitment to be a problem, in terms of getting the right people for the job?

PITCHESS: Recruitment has become a problem, yes. It's become a problem especially since Proposition 13,

and there's uncertainty on the part of those recruits who don't know just what law enforcement has to offer, or if there's going to be continued cutting-back on salaries, working conditions and fringe benefits. So it's caused a problem, and it's caused a bigger problem for the Los Angeles Police Department than it has for us. We are engaged in an intensive recruiting program, but at the same time we are also getting personnel; we are getting recruits. About 45 percent of our personnel have college degrees.

LEN: Does this put your department near the top of the nation's law enforcement agencies in terms of officers with a college background?

PITCHESS: Percentage-wise, I'd say we're probably at the very top of any department.

LEN: Are educational requirements mandated in the recruitment process?

PITCHESS: We require only a high school diploma. We pay a differential for those who have other degrees.

LEN: In terms of dealing with crime problems in general, and the rise in violent crime in particular, what's been the extent of your department's interaction with the municipal agencies in Los Angeles County?

PITCHESS: Our relationship here in Los Angeles County has been extraordinary with all law enforcement agencies, municipal as well as state and Federal. We

work almost as one unit — we lean on them, they lean on us. We exchange information, we work cases together, so that is not a problem at all. In fact, it is one of the brightest spots we do have, the cooperative effort of all the law enforcement agencies.

LEN: Is there anything specific to which that cooperative spirit can be attributed? It does seem to be a rather rare commodity.

PITCHESS: It is rare, and I think it's just the outgrowth of a continued attitude here on the part of law enforcement people. We're relatively new when you compare us to Chicago, New York, Baltimore or Detroit, for instance, and I just think it's a phenomenon that has developed here because law enforcement people are intelligent enough to recognize that for our survival and for our success we have to cooperate. Jealousies just don't exist; the chiefs of police from every metropolitan agency in this county and I are close personal friends. Our people on a working level exchange information, our homicide details work together as though they were one, and our intelligence details exchange information as though they were one agency. So that is not a problem at all. It is a problem in other parts of the country.

There have been a number of polls taken here in this area, and the violent crime has been attributed to a variety of things. Number one, they seem to think that unemployment is the top contributor to our crime problem. I can't agree with that, but that's what the polls say; that's what the people think. They think that the leniency of the courts is second. They think that understaffed law enforcement is a factor, and right on down the line — lack of education, and so forth. I think education, perhaps, is more important in the overall crime picture as a root cause than is unemployment. I don't find any real relationship — over my 40 years in law enforcement, I have never been able to prove to myself that unemployment is a significant factor in the rise in crime.

LEN: But educational deficiencies you see as being a possible contributor?

PITCHESS: It's one of the major problems that we've had. Our educational systems throughout this entire country have been deteriorating over the past, and incidentally, I have a distinguished gentleman in the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Burger, who believes that the lack of proper education is one of the causes.

LEN: Tying this in to the larger picture, then, since it is usually conceded that law enforcement, in and of itself,

Peter J. Pitchess, 69, now in his sixth term as Sheriff of Los Angeles County, has had a career in law enforcement that spans five decades.

After receiving his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Utah in 1938 and his Juris Doctor Degree in 1940, Pitchess began a 12-year career as a special agent with the FBI, serving on assignments throughout the country. In 1953 he was appointed Undersheriff of Los Angeles County, and in 1958 began his first term in the position he now occupies.

He has served on a number of professional organizations, having held the vice chairmanship of LEAA's Administration's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards and Goals and the presidency of both the California Peace Officers' Association's executive committee and the Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association. His other affiliations have included membership in the National Sheriffs' Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

A strong believer in education for law enforcement officers, Pitchess received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the Los Angeles Pacific College in 1963.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter C. Dodenhoff.

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won't be able to meet the rise in serious crime, what actions can be taken by other governmental agencies to help combat this problem?

PITCHESS: I'll tell you what has to be done. This is a problem that affects, basically, the criminal justice system in its entirety. When we are shorthanded in our police and we want to add more, then the prosecutors have to have more prosecutors and we have to have more courts and more judges. Then we have to have added correctional facilities. We're overcrowded in our correctional facilities now, so it's going to take an improvement in all of the criminal justice services, including probation and parole.

We need desperately in this country some revisions of penal codes, and we need revisions nationally. The Federal Government has been working on one for anywhere from seven to ten years, and they have made very little progress. Our penal codes and our criminal justice system were set up for a rural society of about 100 years ago, and it hasn't changed much, and that's what has to be brought up-to-date to contend with modern problems.

The attitude and the philosophy on juveniles has to be changed, and in fact it is changing. For a while there, we were overcome with compassion for the juveniles, so we wouldn't treat them as criminals. We treated them as misbehaving children, and they were provided with immunity, they were provided anonymity, and so forth. It is now changing, and we are now proceeding against juveniles in many cases as adults. If a 16- or 17-year-old juvenile commits a serious crime like murder, we can try them as adults. For the past 20 years we adopted a policy in America, and especially here in Southern California, where the state was not represented in prosecuting a juvenile. We have now discarded that and now the district attorney does appear, and presents the state's case against the youth. So those are some of the fundamental changes that have taken place, and those are some of the changes that are going to be effective, but it will take time for that to happen.

The whole development, if I can generalize to what happened about 10 or 15 years ago, when we started adopting the philosophy of the permissive society, which was almost coincidental with the campus riots, with the race riots, with the protests against Vietnam, etc. — all of those things combined together at about the same time, and we developed that permissive society, where the adults abdicated their responsibility for their children — they held government responsible or the schools responsible for taking care of their children. They passed curfew laws, and basically the law enforcement officer was acting as a baby sitter for those parents. That's the permissive society that we are presently engulfed in. It was characterized by slogans like "Do Your Own Thing"; you obeyed the laws that you believed in or wanted to obey. That, together with the disintegration of the family unit, has contributed to the decline and ultimately blossomed out into violent crime.

Dusting off drug users

LEN: One of the specific aspects of the violent crime problem that you've been involved in fighting for some time has been the proliferation of the use of the drug PCP, or Angel Dust. What exactly has been your role in that fight up to this point, and what do you see as the prospects for reducing this type of drug abuse?

PITCHESS: Well, first of all, we don't know too much about Angel Dust. It has different effects on different people. Unfortunately, in most cases a given individual under its influence may have the power, or the feeling of power of superhuman strength, and that makes it difficult to deal with.

We put Angel Dust in the same category as we do any of the other drugs. There's only one ultimate solution to the use of drugs in our society, and that's education. When we educate our people, and we educate our children at the time they're in the primary grades, that use of drugs is destructive to their bodies and destructive to their minds — until we adequately sell that to young people and to the older people, we aren't going to make a great impact on drugs. Enforcement is only a minimal approach to this thing, it's only a kind of

flyswatter approach to it, or a wet gunny sack fighting a forest fire.

Now you take the Carter Administration. The Carter Administration created just the contrary type of philosophy. They passed out the word that use of marijuana wasn't all bad; there was a great wave of demand for decriminalization of marijuana. Then they were talking out loud about decriminalizing cocaine. That's just the opposite direction from the one we should be taking. We should be showing people how dangerous it is to use these drugs, and I think the kids of our nation today are bright enough so that if you convinced them that it isn't good for them mentally or physically, then they wouldn't use them. We've told them just the contrary. We have a big place on every cigarette ad where it says that the Surgeon General says smoking is harmful to your health. Never have you seen a slogan where it says that the Surgeon General says the use of narcotics is harmful to your health. It's a simple thing, when you get down to basics.

LEN: But I guess you would maintain that in addition to an educational program to combat drug abuse, one also needs stiff legal sanction against drug users?

PITCHESS: Of course you do. Look, you asked me what we have done specifically as a result of the increase of PCP here. We've devised new methods; we developed the use of nets, because we couldn't contain these people, we couldn't control them, because their behavior was very unpredictable, it was bizarre. We've started using the nets now, and if we think somebody's under the influence of something like that, we treat them like a wild individual, a mental problem, and try to encompass them in a net to protect them and to protect ourselves. We have made many changes in our procedures, in our *modus operandi*, just to deal with one specific problem.

LEN: And the changes you've made have thus far proven to be relatively successful?

PITCHESS: The key word there is "relatively" successful. It's not a solution.

LEN: It's a stopgap measure, basically?

PITCHESS: It's a stopgap measure, but then we had to do that in order to protect ourselves.

I'll tell you what else we did about three years ago when PCP became such a serious menace to us. We held a seminar here for the media in order to educate the media as to what PCP was and what its potential dangers were, so they could properly report it. That's something that's unheard of before. We are trying to educate the media, and that isn't an easy thing.

LEN: Have local and national reporters been receptive

'Even an expensive, well-tooled piece of machinery begins to wear out, and I'm beginning to wear out. . . . It is entirely possible that I will not stand for election again.'

to your outreach initiatives in this area?

PITCHESS: Yes, the media have been receptive and responsive. We have a fine relationship with the media and we don't try to blame them — for instance, you didn't hear me tell you that I thought that television is the cause of all violent crime. There are far more basic things. I don't like some of the aspects of television, but I'll tell you what I think is worse: I think the naked and raw sex depicted by television is worse on the morals of our people than the effects of violent crime. So we don't blame the media for that alone; they do enough other wrong things.

The money is missing

LEN: Is it correct to assume that you are not getting the necessary resources, or the resources you think are desirable to carry out your department's mission to the maximum?

PITCHESS: That's very true. It has been very difficult to date to obtain the necessary resources, personnel-wise and otherwise. I think that we're in a position of being almost about to turn that around, because, again, the public has become aware. We're suffering from a siege mentality, where people go into their homes and lock themselves in, so they are demanding that we get



more help. We get the support of the public, but we need more than just their support — we need material support in the way of manpower, equipment, etc. In answer to your question, it has been tremendously inadequate in the past five years.

LEN: What are the immediate and long-term prospects for turning this around?

PITCHESS: They're going to depend on the changes in the attitude of society. We're going to have to have more money devoted to this problem, we're going to have to improve the educational system, we're going to have to improve employment. There's another very important factor here. There's a great distress over the past few years that has grown up on the part of the public against government, and that's why we had Proposition 13 passed here. Now the public is beginning to see that they could try to get the money back from them in some other form, and maybe Proposition 13 wasn't the entire answer. If people were willing to pay for it, they could be more secure in their own homes.

It's going to turn around, there's no question. There will never be, in the foreseeable future, a complete decline in crime. If we made a comparative study with other comparable industrial countries, like Japan, England, France, Germany, we'd find that their problems are probably greater than ours, only we give more publicity to ours.

Closing the book on a career?

LEN: The rumor mill in the Los Angeles area has been grinding away for some time now with the word that

you're going to retire after your sixth term expires in 1982. Is there any factual basis to this speculation?

PITCHESS: Well, it certainly could happen, because, you see, even an expensive, well-tooled piece of machinery begins to wear out, and I'm beginning to wear out. I think that it's time for me to retire, but I have made no definite decisions. However, it is entirely possible that I will not stand for election again. On the other hand, I'm in a position where I have a wonderful staff and I have an assistant here whom I've been grooming as my successor for a long time. . .

LEN: That would be Undersheriff Sherman Block?

PITCHESS: Mr. Block, yes. So if I do not run again — and I'll be making that decision within the next few months — I will personally endorse Mr. Block, who'll probably do a better job than I did.

LEN: Just as you note that, should you retire, you would be glad to endorse Undersheriff Block as your successor, you similarly received the endorsement of your own predecessor in 1958. With the advantage of 23 years of hindsight, do you find that such endorsements help to maintain a continuity of administration in a department like yours?

PITCHESS: Yes, I think that's very true, and it's very

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'From a legislative standpoint, where the National Sheriffs Association should be the leader in presenting the type of legislation that is necessary, the NSA is a complete zero. Close behind them is the IACP.'

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important. Continuity of command in law enforcement, overall, has been one of the very serious problems confronting us. Chiefs of police are appointed by political entities — a mayor, a police commission, a city manager. I can't give you the exact figure, but we became quite alarmed here about five years ago and we created a committee nationally to study tenure of office by police administrators. The figure was appalling as to the lack of tenure. In the major cities, for instance, the 28 largest departments in the country, we found out that the tenure of a police chief or a police administrator was roughly somewhere between two and three years, and that's appalling. You lose the ability to do any kind of intelligent planning or organizational programming without more continuity.

LEN: Can you hazard a guess as to what kind of time frame a police administrator needs in order to effect departmental changes or policies?

PITCHESS: I think a police administrator should have anywhere from 8 to 10 or 12, maybe 20 years.

LEN: Is that perhaps a factor of the profession itself that it requires such a substantial amount of time to implement changes, or are there intangibles to be considered?

PITCHESS: There are a lot of intangibles. But to adequately plan and achieve, they need a minimum of 10 years. The trouble with law enforcement is this, too: the average police chief does not achieve the position of chief until sometime late in his career, and by the time he achieves that, he's either ready for retirement or a new mayor is elected. That's why electing a law enforcement official, I think, has an advantage. I have a contract for four years every time that I'm elected, and I can plan on four years of continuity.

LEN: Are there any inherent dangers in having an elected police administrator, in terms of, for instance, politicizing the office and the department?

PITCHESS: Sure, it's the same danger as electing the President of the United States, but it's never happened yet, has it? We've never developed a Hitler or a Mussolini even though we elected our presidents. Franklin Roosevelt served for four terms. So I don't think that it's an evil; it's an exaggerated phobia that is used by people who have self-serving interests. When I am elected by the people, I represent the people, and I serve at their pleasure. When the people don't want me or my type of leadership, they can do something about it. Here's a classic example. We had that happen in the United States last year. The people of the United States got fed up with the leadership of the President and they removed him. If they're dissatisfied with my performance or whatever, they can replace me. At least, though, I have four years to try my programs. The average chief of police doesn't even get four years.

LEN: Has it been your experience over the course of six campaigns for office that the race for the position of sheriff is generally conducted on a professional plane, rather than what one so often sees in other political contests?

PITCHESS: I like to believe that the people of Los Angeles have elected and reelected me on the basis of my professional accomplishments, so I do believe that it is done on a lofty plane. You see, there's a lot of political thought in this country where politicians sometimes prefer to have appointees who are not so firmly established that they become rivals to the appointing authority itself. For instance, a mayor doesn't want a chief of police who becomes too strong and too accepted in the community so that he becomes a threat to the mayor himself. A city manager doesn't want a chief of police to overshadow him; the city manager wants to operate the department through him, blaming the chief for what goes wrong and taking credit if something is right. That's the trouble with the appointive system, and too often the appointive system is nothing more than the buddy system.

I think the electorate in this country is sophisticated enough that they can select their law enforcement, just the same as they elect judges, just the same as they elect the President of the United States, the senators, the Congressmen, and so forth. I think they're equally smart enough to select the chief of police and the sheriff as they are to select all these other things. Why can they select them in all other cases but they can't select the chief administrators of law enforcement? You can't politicize a law enforcement agency; the people wouldn't

stand for it.

LEN: Do you find that, as an elected police official, you have more room to maneuver in terms of determining the operational style and direction of your department?

PITCHESS: Of course I do. I have nine supervisors who are elected to administer the legislative and budgetary affairs of this county. I'm not responsible to them. There are about 48 other department heads in this county who are appointed by the supervisors. They are dominated by the supervisors. If I were dominated by the supervisors, I could have five levels of enforcement, where they could tell me, "Let's let hingo over here, and let's not allow prostitution over there." I ignore them and do what is professionally right, because I'm not responsible to them. I'm a civilian; I'm responsible to the people. I am, in effect, the civilian review board; I'm the civilian that represents the people.

LEN: And there's been no public outcry for anything resembling a civilian review board for the sheriff's department?

PITCHESS: Not in this department; there has been for other departments. I'm very complacent about that because that's the way it has worked out. I might even sound immodest or even a little arrogant about it, but that's the way it's worked out. And as I told you, there's

whatever capacity — along with other members of my department.

There's one other thing. [Presidential counselor] Ed Meese, who is next to the President from the standpoint of the position that he holds and the power that he wields, was a deputy district attorney in Alameda County, and in that tenure of office he served as the legal representative for our California state peace officers' association, prior to his association with the government. He is a very knowledgeable man in the field of law enforcement, and is very strong on law and order, so that in itself will do a lot in that regard. I know the Attorney General, Mr. Bill Smith, very well personally from his legal practice here, and I am delighted to see him in the position that he's in, because he will have an open mind on matters. So everything looks good from that standpoint. We're very optimistic. In order to be a policeman, in order to be a sheriff, in order to be a chief of police, you have to be optimistic or else you fail before you start. We have sometimes a very discouraging function to perform, and if you're not optimistic, you don't belong in law enforcement.

LEN: Do most of your colleagues in police administration share that optimism?

PITCHESS: I think so; very definitely. If they didn't,

'If the Reagan Administration does anything in regard to law enforcement, it will be an improvement over the preceding administration, [which] was a complete zero.'

no time and no place in this country where you're ever going to create a police state; people won't stand still for it.

LEN: You worked for more than a decade as a special agent for the FBI before becoming the undersheriff of Los Angeles. What problems, if any, were there in making the transition from Federal to local law enforcement?

PITCHESS: I found no problems except that I was an outsider in this department, and people within a department sometimes resent an outsider coming in. From a technical or a professional standpoint, I had lectured on police administration while I was with the FBI; I even taught classes here in the sheriff's department on police administration and so forth. So I found it very, very easy to make the transition from a professional or a technical standpoint. And basically my acceptance has been pretty good in this particular department. There were some who preferred having somebody from within the department, but whatever opposition there was was removed almost immediately.

Getting the Feds involved

LEN: The recently-installed Reagan Administration has begun announcing its plans through the Attorney General to get the Federal Government more involved in combating violent crime. Do you see that as a viable move for the Federal Government, to enter into what has typically been a state or local domain?

PITCHESS: I think that the move in that direction is overdue by a long time. The Federal Government has to get directly involved in the problems of violent crime, it has to get involved in matters like organized crime.

I think that if the Reagan Administration does anything in regard to law enforcement, it will be an improvement over the preceding administration. The preceding administration did virtually nothing; it was a zero as far as law enforcement is concerned. I am certain, based on President Reagan's record as governor of California, where he was a strong law-and-order man, that he will repeat that performance at the Federal level.

LEN: Since we can presume that you were in contact with President Reagan during his tenure as governor, have you been involved in any consulting capacity in developing Federal plans for law enforcement?

PITCHESS: I served on the first law enforcement commission that he appointed prior to his takeover, where they asked me and a group of other law enforcement representatives throughout the country to make recommendations. I've done that so far. I am available. I have already performed a service, as I said, on the commission that recommended to the Reagan Administration improvements in criminal justice, and I will continue in

they wouldn't be trying like they are.

Up the organizations

LEN: You are a long-time active member of both the National Sheriffs Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. How important are such groups to the professionalization of policing?

PITCHESS: I think they're both a colossal flop. The National Sheriffs Association is purely an insurance program. They have made some futile attempts at providing education, but other than that they have accomplished nothing. From a legislative standpoint, where the National Sheriffs Association should be the leader in presenting the type of legislation that is necessary, and supporting that legislation in the U.S. Congress and in the respective state legislatures, the National Sheriffs Association is a complete zero.

Close behind them is the IACP. The IACP has had some better educational programs, and a few attempts in that area, but it seems to me that it is my responsibility, and that of the rest of the law enforcement leadership in this country, to tell the people what kind of legislation we need, and to tell the people who support the kind of legislation we need in order to serve them. What is wrong, especially with chiefs of police in our country, is that they are politically sterile. They are restricted by either their mayors, their city manager, or their appointing authority from expressing political views, and that's what's wrong. Our country is based on a political system; we are a constitutional republic, and it is based on the ability of people to speak and say what we need. As a sheriff or as a chief of police it is our responsibility to tell the people what we need in the way of legislation, what we need in the way of resources, in order to provide them with the type of security and the type of service that they require. That has been the big failure of the National Sheriffs Association and the IACP. All the rest of these associations combined, whether they're benevolent associations or whatever, are nothing but a bunch of self-serving, greedy people who are looking out for their interests and totally ignoring any interests of the public that they serve, and that's what's wrong.

LEN: Is there an answer to the problem that this seems to pose?

PITCHESS: There just has to be a complete change of philosophy in these organizations. The average chief of police becomes head of the IACP and all he wants is to have his day in the sun. Then he turns over the administration of that organization to a bunch of staff members who run it the way they want to run it, and the chief of police really doesn't exercise any control over it.

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Crime watch picks up where Feds leave off

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Cromwell said. "We of course haven't conquered crime, that's just never going to happen. But the impact of them being here, in just the first year, was a 50 percent reduction.

Cromwell, a Lutheran minister, has been a board member of the council for several years before becoming its president four months ago. He says increased community awareness leads more people to report crimes and suspicious activities, though he notes that the police department's priority system of answering calls means that less significant reports are handled later. "But anything where they see somebody breaking in is a high priority and police coverage is good."

"It's a constant battle," Cromwell continued. "There's always people who, even though this is going on in their neighborhood, and the neighborhood watch signs are up and block clubs are being held, just live in their own world. You know, refuse to participate, apathy, whatever. But the overall effect is that, particularly of those people who are community oriented, want to stay, value their homes, the crime prevention has had, I think unmeasurable positive effects on our community.

"I think there's a very positive, healthy view toward police in our area," Cromwell said. "Crime prevention has been the main source of that great, positive image."

George Sunderland, senior coordinator for criminal justice services for the National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP) feels that the Detroit program, while not unique in the United States, is nonetheless significant. He said of Chief Hart's program, "I think he's got the biggest unit, I think he's got one of the best trained units." Sunderland went on to praise Humphrey and Hart for their efforts at documenting



George Sunderland

their results.

"Even in a city that had this enormous unemployment problem, he's still knocking the pants off these opportunistic

crimes," Sunderland said.

"I'm spending a good deal of my time traveling around and saying that more money is not needed. You need a certain level of police to render services but when you get to a certain level, it's not going to have one damn effect on the reduction of these opportunistic crimes."

Detroit's Inspector Humphrey said he has just concluded a survey of the 10 largest U.S. cities to determine the amount of time and money each spends on crime prevention. "About three-tenths of one percent of the departments in the top ten have resources that are allocated to crime prevention," he reported.

The police official said he's "very disappointed in the lack of progress with police departments. There's too much of the Old Wyatt Earp, John Wayne syndrome, the macho thing... We don't prioritize community involvement."

Sunderland, meanwhile, said he plans

to testify before the Attorney General's task force on violent crime and said he plans to tell them that police should spend more of their time concentrating on the professional criminal, "because we can't handle that with crime prevention, and the community has got to spend more time reducing these opportunistic crimes."

Coming Up in LEN:

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New chief faces storm in New Orleans

Continued from Page 1

tee to Combat Fascism, a group that sprang up during the late 1960's and early 1970's and considered itself to be closely aligned with the Black Panther Party.

But the recent incidents have spurred calls for closer monitoring of police relations with the black community. The mayor has asked the City Council to create an agency to investigate civilian complaints against the police. Some say this is an effort to blunt the creation of a civilian review board for the police department.

In a city with heightened racial tension, where blacks constitute less than 25 percent of the police force, the incoming police administration is being scrutinized by a wary populace.

Named along with Morris was Warren

G. Woodford Sr., a veteran black officer, as deputy chief. He joins Louis Turner, another black police officer, named deputy chief, and Deputy Chief David Kent at the top of the new police hierarchy in New Orleans.

Kent was once touted as the next police chief but has come under suspicions growing out of his involvement with the police raids in Algiers.

The appointment of Morris also lays to rest, for the time being, rumors that Sidney Cates, executive director of the New Orleans Housing Authority, would become the city's first black police chief.

Along with racial problems in the city and morale problems in the department, Morris must contend with palpable fears in the community that crime is a growing concern.

A recent survey of voters by the Loyola Institute of Politics showed that 69 percent of the electorate consider crime to be New Orleans' number-one problem. The poll also said 35 percent of the voters believe their city has more crime than

other major metropolitan centers. Approximately 8 percent said they felt there was less crime in New Orleans than in other major cities, while about 50 percent thought the city had about as much crime as other cities.

City administrators are quick to point out recent FBI statistics showing that violent crime in New Orleans dropped by 7 percent in 1980, compared to an average increase of 13 percent across the country.

But Mayor Morial is clearly nettled by the crime-ridden image his city has been getting, as evidenced recently by his taking to task a local television reporter who referred to "the rising crime rate" in New Orleans.

"If you have statistics which contradict those of the FBI and the Police Department, you would be doing a public service by revealing them to all of us," the mayor wrote in a letter to the reporter. "When you or any other journalist in our city casually uses such terms as crime wave, rising crime or soaring crime, you will be called to account for it."

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The philosophical basis of retribution

COMMENTARY

By SLOAN T. LETMAN
and HERBERT SCOTT JR.

Before analyzing the ramifications of any effect, it is necessary to become knowledgeable of the philosophies behind the cause which began it. Similarly, in

THE CJ MONITOR

This is the first in a series of articles that will appear from time to time.

any discussion of the philosophical basis of punishment, it is imperative that the principles and philosophy underlying the law be clearly defined before seeking a justification for the natural consequences of a codified system of laws.

For the purposes of this investigation, the discussion will be limited to criminal law. According to Oliver Wendell Holmes, there are five fundamental principles which serve as the foundation of criminal law.

- For the most part, the purpose of the criminal law is only to induce external conformity to rule.

- The law assumes that every man is as capable as every other of behaving as it commands.

- An intelligent and prudent person does not act at his peril, in theory of law. On the contrary, it is only when he fails to exercise the foresight of which he is capable, or exercises it with evil intent, that he is answerable for the consequences.

- The law presumes or requires a man to possess ordinary capacity to avoid harming his neighbors, unless a clear and manifest incapacity be shown. On the other hand, it does not generally hold him liable for unintentional injury, unless, possessing such capacity, he might and ought to have foreseen the danger, — in other words, unless a man of ordinary intelligence and forethought would have been to blame for acting as he did.

- In practice, one man may have to pay and another may escape, according to the different feelings of different juries. But this merely shows that the law does not perfectly accomplish its ends.

We would add a sixth principle: our system of guilt attribution regards the criminal as volitional.

In every society, there are rules designed to guide conduct. The sole justification for their existence is the promotion and protection of the welfare of the society. Inevitably, there are those who do not follow the rules. How should we react to them? Some urge that we should love rather than hate them, or forgive rather than punish them. Others argue that persons who act in socially undesirable ways are "ill" and cannot avoid acting as they do. The proponents of this view regard antisocial behavior as pathological behavior.

Most thinkers, however, approve of punishment. Punishment is necessary to insure that the law is enforceable, and

that has power in addition to substance.

In the quest to understand the universe and all its attendant nuances and intricacies, philosophers have promulgated the belief that there are four divergent philosophical bases for the incorporation of a system of punishment into the criminal justice system: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation.

It is a historical fact that the use of punishment as a response to violations of law was motivated by vengeance. Today, it is erroneously presumed that the retributive philosophy of punishment is, in the final analysis, also based on vengeance. In point of fact, the retributive theory is either directly responsible for the other theories (i.e., deterrence and incapacitation are by-products of a retributive system of punishment) or cognizant of them. Utilitarianism — the notion that all options ought be evaluated in terms of their ultimate benefit to society as a whole before a course is adopted — served, in our opinion, as the catalyst for the formation and adoption of the retributive perspective. A system of punishment was devised to insure that the sanctity of the law was not violated without regard to, or freedom from the consequences of such an action. In simple language, law and its ministrations were developed with the ultimate benefit of society as a whole as the justification. To seek a philosophy to justify the machinery of law, *ipso facto*, is on its face ludicrous.

The essential contention of the retributive philosophy is that punishment is only justified by guilt. Thus, the first principle of retribution is that it is necessary that a man be guilty if he is to be punished. Having established guilt, one then faces the question of punishment. We would contend that the second principle of retributivism dictates that the

punishment be *proportional* to the crime, as Beccaria advocated in *On Crimes and Punishments*, rather than the corrupted notion that prevailing today, that a "punishment be equal to the crime."

Guidelines exist to aid in the determination of a presumptively just sentence. A punishment, first of all, should not deprecate the seriousness of the offense. Judges may also consider such things as ordinary social intercourse between members of the judiciary, law, and the Eighth Amendment's provision against cruel and unusual punishment. The latter provides the opportunity for redress in those instances when a punishment is so severe that it bears no reasonable relation to the offense. (See *Sostre v. McGinnis*, *Troppe v. Dulles*, and *Corby v. Conby*.)

One's immediate reaction at this point might be a leveling of the charge that what has been presented is not at all exemplary of "pure retributivism." We would reply that pure retributivism is an invention of the philosopher. In our pluralistic society, social problems are not dealt with by developing "pure responses" or "pure solutions." Our society is heterogeneous in nature, and to assert that the criminal justice system, which is comprised of individuals from a heterogeneous society, has developed a homogeneous or pure response to the problem of crime and punishment is illogical. In fact, the debate as to the desirability or

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SLOAN T. LETMAN (far left) is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Loyola University in Chicago.

HERBERT SCOTT JR. (left) is an associate professor of corrections at Chicago State University.

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LEN executive interview: Sheriff Peter Pitchess of LA County

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He appears at and presides at a few meetings, and that's the extent of it. They never speak out — with very rare exceptions. We had a chief of police here in Los Angeles, Ed Davis, who was president of the IACP. He spoke out; he was a strong leader, a strong figure. He, too, if you ask him, will tell you he was more than disappointed with the progress and the accomplishments.

LEN: Was he stymied by the staff of the organization?

PITCHESS: Not necessarily; he was stymied by the system itself.

LEN: Does the fact that there may soon be a generational change in law enforcement, with the advent of a group of police leaders that has grown up in different times, and which has more of an educational background, does that suggest a ray of hope for these organizations?

PITCHESS: I think, yes, there is optimism, there is hope for improvement. However, until we change the whole system, to one where the chief of police can speak out without being muzzled by a mayor or somebody else, we'll just carry on.

I'm a life member of the IACP and I'm ready to turn that one back in; I've already turned in my life membership in the National Sheriffs Association, out of sheer frustration. I go to the IACP conference every year in the eternal hope that someday we will rise above our own selfish, greedy — whatever it is that we're after.

LEN: And you've come away disappointed?

PITCHESS: Yes, very much so.

Education's increasing importance

LEN: You received your B.A. and J.D. degrees back in the days when it was not nearly as much in vogue for police personnel to be going on to higher education. Can it be assumed that you are a supporter of college for cops?

PITCHESS: Very strongly. If I hadn't been educated with a bachelor's degree and a law degree, I would have probably ended up being a reporter — I'm joking with you.

As I look back, I think that the opportunity of having a bachelor's degree and a law degree was the biggest aid that I ever got, and if I had it to do over again, I'd do it exactly the same way, and I would recommend it to anybody else who comes into law enforcement. Law enforcement has become very competitive, and although education isn't everything, it's just about 90 percent of everything. It's a very important function, and it will be more important as we go along.

LEN: In terms of your current recruiting effort, while you mentioned that you only require a high school education as a minimum, do you find that you're getting college-educated people applying in satisfying numbers?

PITCHESS: We're getting quite a few of them. And let me tell you something else. Once people join this department, we provide all kinds of educational opportunities and encourage the members of the department to continue with their advanced education. I would say that the overwhelming majority of the 48 percent that I told you about who have advanced degrees obtained those degrees after they became members of the department.

LEN: One of the complaints that has been voiced from time to time regarding education and the police service has been that people with advanced degrees tend to become dissatisfied with the job because some of the intellectual challenges are gone. Do you have ways in which you can keep your college-educated officers stimulated and actively involved in applying their education within the department?

PITCHESS: I think that the competitiveness that I just told you about is enough to keep those people stimulated in the department. The competitiveness plus

the opportunity for further education does keep our people stimulated.

LEN: Looking back at 23 years of serving as sheriff of Los Angeles County, and given the fact that you've been elected and reelected by substantial majorities each time, what would say you've been doing right, or doing in a way that appeals to the county voters?

PITCHESS: The reason why I have been elected by such substantial majorities and returned to office six times, I guess the best authority I have for that are my two sons, who say that nobody else wanted my job.

To be serious with you, I believe it is the professional attitude that our department has displayed. They don't elect me on a popularity contest; they elect me because they're satisfied with the services that our department performs. And I think it's because of the professionalism that we have developed that they have returned me to office.

We've had the ability here to carry out programs that maximize the use of our available resources, and we never ignored the attitudes of the public and the desires of the citizens. That is responsible, as much as anything else, as much as our professionalism, for our acceptance by the public.

LEN: Assuming that you do decide to hang up your shield after 1982, what do your plans include from that point on?

PITCHESS: I'm going to get out of office and I'm going to criticize my successor, and I'm going to criticize every judge and every Federal official and everybody who doesn't do things the way I do them — praising them at the same time for the right things that they do. I have been very outspoken in the past, and I'll continue to be outspoken where I think it's necessary to be. Where we need a lot of help is in the legislative halls of our country, in Congress and in the state legislatures. I would be hopeful of trying to be helpful there.

Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

denied the suppression motion, after which the defendant was convicted. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where a divided court, writing at 606 F.2d 540 (1979), affirmed the conviction.

Writing for a six-member Supreme Court majority that included Justices Brennan, Stewart, Blackmun, Powell and Stevens, Justice Marshall summarily dismissed the Government's contention that the persons residing at the house "lacked a reasonable expectation of privacy," which would have been grounds for remanding the case to the trial-court level for further determination of factual issues.

Justice Marshall cited *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573 at 590 (1980), for the position that "in terms that apply equally to seizures of property and to seizures of persons, the Fourth Amendment had drawn a firm line at the entrance to the house. Absent exigent circumstances that threshold may not reasonably be crossed without a warrant."

The majority opinion next reviewed the general purpose of a warrant, which is to allow a neutral judicial officer an opportunity to determine whether probable cause exists for either a search or an arrest. Distinguishing between the two types of warrants, Justice Marshall pointed out that an arrest warrant is issued upon the showing of probable cause and "primarily serves to protect an individual from an unreasonable seizure." In contrast, he noted, a search warrant "safeguards an individual's interest in the privacy of his home and possessions against intrusion of the police."

Reasoning from that, Justice Marshall held that the arrest warrant for the fugitive Lyons in no way protected the privacy and possessive interests of the defendant whose house was searched. To reach a different conclusion, the majority contended, would be to set up a situation

whereby police officers armed "solely with an arrest warrant for a single person... could search all the homes of the individual's friends and acquaintances."

Also mentioned by the majority as a basis for its reversal of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and for remanding the case for "further proceedings consistent with this opinion," was the notion that requiring a separate search warrant in a situation like the present case would not unduly interfere with the ability of the police to apprehend persons accused of crimes. The Court stated that if the police officer knows the location of a suspected felon at the time an arrest warrant is issued, the "additional burden of obtaining a search warrant at the same time is miniscule."

In an uncharacteristic gesture, Chief Justice Burger concurred in the judgment of the court in a one-sentence opinion that was sandwiched between the majority opinion and the dissent of Justices Rehnquist and White.

Writing for the dissenters, Justice Rehnquist pointed out that the first search, which formed the basis of the later two searches was a "sweep search for the fugitive, and that the cocaine was spotted 'in plain view,' and not as a result of the 'probing of drawers or cabinets for contraband.'" In dealing with the privacy issue, the dissenters quoted from the electronic eavesdropping case of *Dalia v. United States*, 441 U.S. 238 at 257 (1979), where it says, "Often in executing a warrant the police may find it necessary to interfere with privacy rights not explicitly considered by the judge who issued the warrant."

In a biting comment indicative of the disharmony which has been so apparent during this term, Justice Rehnquist accused the majority of having an "ivory tower misconception of the realities of the apprehension of fugitives from justice..."

(*Steagald v. United States*, No. 79-6777, opinion announced April 21, 1981.)

Pluralistic justice and retribution: more than just getting even

Continued from Page 12

validity of the different philosophical justifications of punishments, appears to be nothing more than an intellectual or academic exercise.

To deny philosophers a role in the criminal justice system would be preposterous, but to take for granted that they are familiar with the workings of the system is just as farfetched. If one learns how the system operates, familiarizing oneself with its history and evolution as well as its current trends, then one will understand that there is nothing pure, there is nothing beyond interpretation, and nothing sacrosanct in the system. Law and the system responsible for its administration are dynamic. The idea of pure theories or philosophies implies that all relevant features have been well defined and are now static. Pure has no place in this system, with the possible exception being that as humans, cognizant of our limitations and our propensity to err, we should nonetheless seek the ideal of "pure justice."

The arguments against retributivism stem from a misunderstanding of its realities. Retributivism is far more than a theory or a philosophy. It is a reality which is demonstrated in the day-to-day operation of the criminal justice system. In fact, it would in no way by an under-

statement to claim that retributivism served and still does serve as the cornerstone of the criminal justice system.

By way of taking a parting look at the pluralistic composition of retribution, it can be said that is an accepted fact that the legal system today is essentially retributive in nature. It is also a fact that there exists today a guideline to sentencing procedures and alternatives. Our retributive system espouses a sentencing philosophy which makes probation a rebuttable presumption. Yet this same system has advocated the development of diversionary programs.

No matter what label is applied to the overriding philosophy of the criminal justice system, every case is still decided on its facts, and every sentence is handed down in accordance with those facts. Furthermore, a presentence report is compiled by a probation officer for every person facing sentencing, in order to make the sentencing procedure as individualized as possible. And in the final analysis, it is retribution that affords this pluralistic approach to punishment in its present form.

COMING UP NEXT: A look at flat time and a call for greater equity in sentencing. In the June 8 issue of LENO.



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Two months later, sifting through the fallout of Burger's ABA 'bombshell'

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger dropped a bombshell last February when he said that rising crime has created a "reign of terror" in many American cities and he proposed a "damage-control program" to deal with it. Now that the dust has settled, it's possible to reflect coolly on the implications of his analysis and recommendations.

As in all memorable speeches, much of what the Chief Justice told the American Bar Association was obvious — but rarely articulated by the powerful. He said, for example, that "like it or not, today we are approaching the status of an impotent society, whose capability of maintaining elementary security on the streets, in schools and for the homes of our people is in doubt. . . . What people want is that crime and criminals be brought under control so that we can be safe on the streets and in our homes and for our children to be safe in schools and at play. . . ."

Amen to that. And amen also, without reservations, to many of the Chief Justice's proposals for assuring that criminals will face "swift and certain consequences: swift arrest, prompt trial, certain penalty and — at some point — finality of judgment." He pointed out that our judicial system "encourages prisoners to continue warfare with society" through endless appeals based on procedural and technical points of law. He said that a prisoner should have one shot at the appeals process; any later appeals should be limited "to claims of miscarriages of justice and not a quest for error."

As the American Civil Liberties Union was quick to point out, restricting the right of appeal raises constitutional questions. So does Chief Justice Burger's suggestion that bail rights be curtailed for "dangerous" criminals. He rightly noted that "a startling amount of crime is committed by persons on release while awaiting trial," and he proposed adding to "all bail release laws, state and Federal, the crucial element of future dangerousness, based on the evidence before the court and the past record of the accused, to deter crime while on bail." Civil rights lawyers labeled the latter proposal "preventive detention," and some opined that judges don't have a sterling record in predicting whether an accused person is likely to commit another crime while on bail.

The District of Columbia, the only jurisdiction in the country that now has a preventive detention law, uses it sparingly and only with the "most serious criminals," according to United States Attorney Charles F. Ruff. Studies have shown that in D.C., more than 15 percent of those arrested were free on bail for another crime. The arrest rate for those already on bail was more than 10 times higher than the rate for the general population. So if the Chief Justice's suggestion for changing bail-release laws can be squared with the Constitution, this might well be a useful crime-control tactic.

Burger's view of the seriousness of the violent crime problem is paralleled by the views of the Reagan Administration. Attorney General William French Smith has made it clear that the prime focus of the Justice Department's efforts will be shifted from white-collar crime to crimes of violence. Federal legislative proposals are under study that would make murder-for-hire a Federal offense, allow judges to consider an accused person's potential danger to society in setting bail, provide compensation for victims of crime, give crime victims and witnesses more protection, and make mandatory a prison sentence for anyone using a gun in committing a violent crime.

No doubt these are useful steps in battling crime, but it seems doubtful that they would have a profound effect on the crime rate. In fact, short of a massive infusion of funds into the whole criminal justice system at the state and local levels, it's doubtful the Federal Government can do a lot to reduce crime. Commenting on the Attorney General's call for a campaign against crime, Gerald M. Caplan, a former director of the National Institute of Justice, said, "The Administration is re-inventing the flat tire. There is no reason to believe that we have the technology or skills to reduce violent crime in ways that the Federal government can execute."

Violent crime is, as it always has been, primarily the problem of state and local authorities. And at the moment, there appears to be no likelihood that the Administration plans any huge amounts of aid for states and localities to fight crime, so the outlook is not promising in this era of tight municipal and state budgets.

Chief Justice Burger drew much applause — and some brickbats — for his ABA speech. Most leaders of the bar were pleased, and the National Law Enforcement Council, which comprises 12 of the major law enforcement associations, gave its strong support.

But as Burger acknowledged, any meaningful reform of the criminal justice system will be costly. More police, more courts, and more and better prisons will be needed. As usual, the answer to our problems is spelled M-O-N-E-Y. Are Americans willing to pay the price?

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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Applications can be obtained by writing to the Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Albany, New York, 12226, or at any New York State Police installation. All applications must be postmarked by June 1, 1981.

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Address inquiries with vitae and references to: R. Gordon Eddy, Chairperson, Criminal Justice Department, Monroe Community College, 1000 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. The closing date for applications is May 15, 1981.

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39-39 221 Street / Bayside, NY 11361
(212) 631-8199

UPCOMING EVENTS

JUNE

1-2. **Traffic Engineering Technical Assistance Seminar.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$525. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

1-2. **Funding Sources for Criminal Justice Agencies Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

1-3. **The Police Response to the Crimes of Homicide and Rape.** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, contact: Edwin Donovan, S-159 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0277.

1-11. **Crime Scene Procedures Course.** Presented by Lake County Area Vocational & Technical Center. For more details, contact: Kenneth A. Bragg, Director, 2001 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

1-12. **Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$400. For more details, contact: Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

2-3. **Fuel Efficiency Driving Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida. Fee: \$150. For more information, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

2-4. **Hostage Response for Law Enforcement Agencies.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Portland, Oregon. Fee: \$325. For more details, contact: Highhill International, 48 West 48th Street, Suite 1404, New York, NY 10036. Telephone: (212) 777-0003.

2-July 3. **Criminal Justice Study Tour of Great Britain.** Sponsored by the Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University. Cost: \$2,695. For more information, contact: Professors I. Gayle Shuman or Tom Schade, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

3-5. **Executive Development: Developing a Philosophy of Management.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

3-6. **Intermediate Training Courses in Crisis Intervention.** Presented by the National Training Conference for Crisis Intervention and the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Intervention. Fee: \$300. For further information, contact: Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Intervention, 8609 Northwest Plaza Drive, Suite 440-A, Dallas, Texas, 75225.

4-5. **Crime and Justice: New Horizons Conference.** Co-sponsored by University Research Corporation and Washington Crime News Services. To be held at The Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$325. For more information, contact: Crime and Justice: New Horizons/Logistics Department, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1600, Washington, D.C. 20015. Telephone: (301) 654-8338.

4-5. **Police Officer Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press and the Regional Training Center. For further information, contact: Regional Training Center, Missouri Western State College, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507. Telephone: (816) 271-4220.

4-8. **Seventh National Psycho-Motor Skill Design Instructor Training Seminar.** Sponsored by the Justice System Training

Association. To be held at the Hyatt Regency in New Orleans. Fee: \$150. For further information, contact: Kevin Parsons Director, Justice System Training Association, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Telephone: (414) 731-8893.

7-10. **Advanced Training Course in Crisis Intervention.** Presented by the National Training Conference for Crisis Intervention and The Southwestern Academy of Crisis Intervention. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$300. For more details see: June 3-6.

7-11. **Law Enforcement/Security Field Survival.** Tuition: \$400. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, VA. For further information, contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601.

8. **Questioned Documents Workshop.** Presented by The Northeast Campus - Police Institute at the University of Maine at Orono. Fee: \$25. For further details, contact: Gerald J. Scott, Program Coordinator, Northeast Campus - Police Institute, 166 College Avenue, Orono, Maine 04469. Telephone: (207) 581-7913.

8-10. **Workshop on Computer Crime Investigation.** Sponsored by Assets Protection Journal. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. Fee: \$575. For more details, contact: Paul Shaw, Assets Protection Journal, 500 Sutter Street, Suite 503, San Francisco, CA 94102.

8-11. **New England Conference for Forensic Investigation of Violent Death 2nd Annual Seminar.** Sponsored by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held at Wellesley, Mass. For further details, contact: Gary F. Egan, Executive Director, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108. Telephone: (617) 727-7827.

8-12. **Managing Criminal Investigations: Homicide.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. For more details, contact: Cindie J. Burkel, Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson TX 75080.

8-12. **Vehicular Homicide Investigation Workshop.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Illinois. Fee: \$350. For further details, consult: June 1-2.

9-11. **Handling Kidnap & Extortion Cases.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$325. For further information, consult: June 2-4.

9-11. **International Symposium.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held in Dallas, TX. Tuition: \$275; SLEI members, \$200. For further details, see: June 8-12.

14-20. **Thirtieth International Course in Criminology.** To be held in New York City at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Sponsored by the Societe Internationale de Criminologie. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, Room 6104, New York NY 10019.

15-16. **Drug/Narcotics Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$100. For more information, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

15-17. **Training for Trainers: The Newest Techniques Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri. For more details, see: June 1-2.

15-19. **Advanced Firearms Course.** Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375. For more details, consult: Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

15-19. **Regional Police Firearms Instructor School.** Presented by The National Rifle Association of America. To be held in Allentown, Pa. Fee: \$100. For further information, contact: The National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.D. 20036.

15-26. **Internal Affairs Seminar.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$400. For further details, see: June 1-12.

16-18. **New Funding Sources for Criminal Justice & Corrections.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$295. For further details, consult: June 2-4.

18-19. **Sex and Arson Related Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$100. For more details, consult: June 15-16.

18-21. **Basic Investigative Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute Inc. To be held in Chicago, IL. Fee: \$475. For further details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049.

21-25. **North American Police Work Dog Association Workshop.** To be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Hosted by the Allen County Police Department. For more information, contact: Sgt. Robert Compton, K-9 Trainer, Allen County Police Department, 12535 Lima Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46818.

22-24. **Basic Techniques of Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Tennessee. Fee: \$225. For more information, contact: Department of Conferences, University of Tennessee, 1629 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916.

22-25. **Basic/Advanced Computer Security Conference.** Presented by the ASIS Educational Program. To be held in Chicago, IL. For more details, contact: ASIS Education and Seminar Programs Department, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

22-26. **Law Enforcement Instructor Training Course.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For more details, see: June 8-12.

22-26. **Twenty-fourth Annual Short Course for Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases.**

Presented by Northwestern University. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. Fee: \$350. For further information, contact: Office of Continuing Legal Education, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

24-26. **Arson Investigation for Police & Prosecutors.** Presented by the Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri. For more information, see: June 1-2.

24-26. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations Seminar.** To be held in Portland, Or. Presented by Highhill International. For further information, consult: June 2-4.

29-July 1. **Night Surveillance Course.** Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$250. For further details, see: June 15-19.

29-July 31. **Criminology & Criminal Justice Study.** To be held in Copenhagen, Denmark and Lund, Sweden. Sponsored by the Virginia Commonwealth University in cooperation with the University of Copenhagen. Fee: \$1078. For further information, contact: James D. Stinchcomb, Chairman, Dept. of Administration of Justice and Public Safety, Virginia Commonwealth University, 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Telephone: (804) 257-1050.

JULY

6-8. **Sexual Assault Investigative Techniques Seminar.** Presented by Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Boulder, Colorado. For further information, see: June 1-2.

6-8. **Revolver Retention Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$250. For more information, see: June 15-19.

7-24. **Drugs, Crime and Justice in England Seminar.** Presented by the American University. Fee: \$1250. For further information, contact: Arnold S. Trebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2405.

8-10. **Art Theft Prevention Seminar.** Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. For more details, see: June 1-5.

8-10. **Training Techniques for Trainers Seminar.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Chicago, IL. For more information, see: June 2-4.

9-11. **Campus Security Course.** Presented by the Theorem Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Tuition: \$350. For further information, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110.

13-14. **Productivity Improvement for Criminal Justice and Corrections Seminar.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in St. Louis, MO. For further details, consult: June 2-4.

13-15. **Hostage Response Techniques for Law Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by the Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Boulder, Colorado. For further details, see: June 1-2.

13-17. **3rd International Affairs Workshop.**

Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, consult: June 8-12.

22-24. **Sexual Assault Investigative Techniques Seminar.** Presented by the Harper & Row Criminal Justice Media. To be held in Seattle, Washington. For further details, see: June 1-2.

23-25. **Public Management Analysis Course.** Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Tuition: \$350. For further details, see: July 9-11.

23-26. **Basic Investigative Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Fee: \$475. For further details, see: June 18-21.

27-31. **Forensic Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by the Institute for Research in Hypnosis and Psychotherapy. To be held in Lenzerheide, Switzerland. Tuition: \$200. For more information, contact: Institute for Research in Hypnosis, Department of Education, Suite 24-F, 10 West 66th Street, New York, NY 10023.

27-31. **Law Enforcement Photography Advanced Workshop.** Sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. To obtain further information, contact: Law Enforcement Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617-A, 343 State Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14650.

AUGUST

4-7. **State Training Institute.** Sponsored by the Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency. For further information, contact: Michael A. Rerg, Box 779, Jacksonville, FL 32202. Telephone: (904) 633-4078.

10-14. **Breathalyzer Maintenance Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$150. For further details, see: June 15-19.

10-14. **Thirty-Sixth Annual Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys.** Presented by Northwestern University. To be held in Chicago, Illinois. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: June 22-26.

11-13. **Juvenile Justice Course.** Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held in Phoenix, AZ. Tuition: \$350. For further details, see: July 9-11.

17-19. **Police Executive Media Relations Program.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further information, consult: June 8-12.

18-20. **Planning & Execution of Undercover & Surveillance Operations Seminar.** Presented by Highhill International. To be held in Atlanta, GA. Fee: \$325. For further information, see: June 2-4.

24-28. **Law Enforcement Photography Workshop.** Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. For further details, see: July 27-31.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Law Enforcement News
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Giving crime a dose of local anesthetic

Federal funding ended, but Chief William Hart and aides in Detroit kept a crime watch program going. Burglars, watch out! **Page 7**



One Pitchess is worth a thousand words

The sheriff of Los Angeles County has some hot words for a few choice targets — including IACP.

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